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62.13

# Ruth Hardy

## Wildflower and Fern Nursery

Falls Village, Conn.

Mary Sherwood Business Manager South Canaan Road U.S. Route No. 7

#### SPRING 1946

All plants are 35 cents each, 3 for \$1.00, 10 for \$3.00, except where otherwise noted. No postage or express charge. Cash, check or money order must accompany all orders.

#### WILDFLOWERS

- Anemone, False Rue. Amonella thalictroides. Dainty leaves, 3-6 in. tall. White flowers, one of early spring blossomers. Easily grown, partial shade.
- Baneberry, Red. Actea rubra. White feathery blossom cluster, coral red, oval berries; 2-3 ft. Shade or partial shade, damp or dry sites.
- Baneberry, White. Actea alba. Similar to red, as to foliage, but berries white, likened to doll's eyes. Same site conditions and size as the red baneberry, but blooms a little later.
- Bergamot, Wild. Monarda fistulosa. Magenta, similar to the cultivated red Bee Balm; 3-4 ft. Blooms mid to late summer. Open sun, fairly dry sites.
  - Bishop's Cap, Mitrewort. Mitella diphylla. Pencilthin flower stalks with tiny cap-shaped blossoms. April to May, 8-16 in. Good ground cover and rock garden plant. Easy to grow.
  - Bloodroot. Sanguinaria canadensis. Snow-white large flowers with golden centers; plant 8 in. tall. Heart-shaped leaves persist all summer. Dry, to slightly moist neutral soil, shade.

- Bluebells of Scotland, Campanula rotundifolia. Grows almost anywhere, very hardy, easy to raise. Dainty, very attractive little blue bell. 1-1½ ft. tall. Prefers sun.
- Boneset, Thoroughwort. Eupatorium perfoliatum. Wet soil plant, 2-4 ft. tall. White terminal blossoms, interesting leaves seem to grow through the stems. Old medicinal plant.
- Cardinal Flower. Lobelia cardinalis. The brightest red in nature are these blossoms. Prefers damp soil and sun, but will grow on drier or shadier sites. 2-4 ft. tall Fertilized by humming birds. Seed and rootstock regeneration.
- Cohosh, Blue. Caulophyllum thalictroides. Compound leaf at top of long stem, 1-3 ft. tall. Small yellow flowers, intensely blue berries. Shade. Good fern companion.
- Columbine, Wild. Aquilegia canadensis. Excellent rock garden plant, but grows almost anywhere. Red and yellow spurred flowers, stay in blossom several weeks. 1-1½ ft.
- Gentian, Bottle. Gentiana andrewsii. Several bottleshaped, intense blue flowers in terminal and leafbase clusters. Perennial. Damp, partial shade, also like sun if soil wet. 12-18 in. tall.
- Gentian, Fringed. Gentiana crinita. A biennial, so at present, taking orders only for seed, which are available in late fall. 50-cents per package. The fringed gentian prefers sunny moist, sweet soil.
- Ginger, Wild. Asarum canadense. Heart-shaped leaf, with odd brown-purple blossoms close to the soil. Ginger odor when handled. Moist shade.
- Grass of Parnassus. Parnassia caroliniana. Waxy leaves, white flower with green veins. Damp soil in open sun. 6-10 in.
- Hepatica, Round-lobed. Hepatica triloba. Earliest flower of spring. Leaves persist in winter, liverlobe shaped. Good as rock garden or indoor terrarium plants. 3-6 in.

- Herb Robert. Geranium robertianum. Perennial. Ornamental leaves with ruddy stems, aromatic. Small pink blossoms persistent through summer. Partial shade, damp sites or rocks.
- Iris, Wild Blue Flag. Iris versicolor. Damp to drier ground, 2-3 ft. Rich blue flowers. Roots can be divided.
- Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Indian Turnip. Arisaema triphyllum. An interesting hooded plant, a favorite with children. Damp to drier shady spots. Orange-red berries.
- Joe Pye Weed. Eupatorium purpureum. Large, moist soil plant, 3-7 ft. tall, raspberry-red blossoms in top clusters. Open sun, bloom in August. Good near pools.
- Ladies' Tresses. Spiranthes cernua. White, tiny orchid blossoms on spiral flower stalk. 6-15 in. tall. Usually fragrant. Prefer sunny, damp situations.
- Ladyslipper, Pink. Cypripedium acaule. The commonest of the ladyslippers, but not too easy to make blossom every year. Requires shade and very acid soil. Likes conditions under pines and hemlocks. 50-cents each.
- Ladyslipper, Yellow. Cypripedium pubescens. Acid to neutral soil, some moisture and shade preferred, but rather easy to grow, especially in flower borders. 50-cents each.
  - Lily, Meadow. Lilium canadense. Orange lilies with purple-brown spots inside. One to seven or more blossoms, 2-4 ft. tall. Open sun, moist to drier soil. Blossoms said to have most graceful curves of any flower.
  - Lobelia, Blue. Lobelia syphilitica. Similar to cardinal flower in form and growth requirements, but the blossoms are a handsome purplish blue.
  - Mayapple, Mandrake. Podophyllum peltatum. Umbrella-like leaves form elevated ground carpet. Waxy, white flowers underneath, produce applelike berry. 1-2 ft. tall.

- Meadow Rue, Tall. Thalictrum polygonatum. Misty white flowers, tall slender branches. Prefers damp meadows, but grows almost anywhere. 3-5 ft.
- New England Aster. Aster Novae-angliae. A tall, sturdy wild aster with terminal clusters of manyrayed purple blossoms. From 2-6 ft. tall, in open sun, neutral to sweet, even poor soil.
- Partridgeberry, Twinberry. Mitchella repens. Creeping vine, fragrant twin blossoms followed by bright red berries. Acid soil, shade, easy to grow. Indoor bowls for winter.
- Senna, Wild. Cassia marilandica. A tall, decorative plant, with leaves similar to a locust tree. Blossoms golden yellow with striking brown anthers. Moist to dry soil, sun or partial shade. 3-8 ft. tall.
- Solomon's Seal, False. Smilacina racemosa. White fluffy blossoms at tip of stem, producing white-and-red, then red translucent berries. 1-3 ft., shade or sun.
- Solomon's Seal, Giant. Polygonatum commutatum. Very graceful, 2-4 ft. tall, bell-like blossoms pendulous under the leaves, large purple-blue berries. Partial shade to sun.
- Solomon's Seal, True. Polygonatum biflorum. Very similar to the Giant variety, but smaller, and likes more shade. 1-2 ft., blooms May to June, dark blue berries in early fall.
- Trillium, Nodding. Trillium cernuum. The white to pinkish blossom curves under the three leaves. 8-14 in. tall. Likes moist woods and wet meadows.
- Trillium, Painted. Trillium undulatum. White, with crimson stripe. 8-16 in. Likes shade and borders of woodlands, and acid soil.
- Trillium, Snow. Trillium grandiflorum. Blossoms late May to June, white turning to pink. 10-18 in. high, petals 2-3 in. long. Moist, partial shade, good neutral garden soil. Excellent in flower borders, occurs in open woodlands.
- Turtlehead. Chelone glabra. White flowers, some-

- times pink tinged, 1 inch long, resembling a turtle's head. Damp, sunny sites, attain 1-3 ft.
- Twayblade. Liparis loeselii. Tiny orchid of damp soil and shade. Blossoms up a stem 3-6 in. tall, two basal leaves similar to pink ladyslipper. Not a conspicuous plant, but interesting to orchid fans and wild garden hobbyists.
- Violet, Canada. Viola canadensis. One of our tallest violets, sweet scented, light purple outside, white inside. Partial shade to sun; 5-15 in. tall.
- Violet, Downy Yellow. Viola pubescens. Leaves are downy beneath, golden yellow flowers, plant 6-12 in. tall. Dry shady sites, rock gardens.
- Violet, Palmate-leaved. Viola palmata. Unusually deep lobed leaves for a violet plant. Flowers bright light violet and fairly large. Dry ground, shade or sun.
- Wood Betony. Pedicularis canadensis. Feathershaped leaves, often dull magenta, rather close to the ground. Flowers two-lipped, in terminal clusters up stem, magenta, yellow tipped. Sun or partial shade.

#### **FERNS**

- Beech Fern, Broad. Dryopteris hexagonoptera. Winged woodfern. Triangular fronds. Shade or partial shade, damp to dryer sites, neutral soil. Height 12-18 in.
- Bladder, Berry. Cystopteris bulbifera. Brookside, damp shade. Graceful, slender fern, 2-3 ft., half reclining.
- Bladder, Fragile, Brittle Fern. Cystopteris fragilis. More delicate than above, and about one third in size. Dormant in August, new shoots in fall. An early fern, loves rocks.
- Chain Fern. Woodwardia areolata. Medium-sized fern, prefers moist sites, either sun or shade, has chain-like root development.
- Christmas Fern. Polystichum acrostichoides. Ever-

- green fronds, up to 20 inches long. Likes good shade, enough moisture. Plant the crowns even with ground surface. Indoor boxes.
- Cinnamon Fern. Osmunda cinnamomea. One of our largest ferns, attaining 3-5 ft. Husky fronds, attractive, cinnamon-colored fertile frond arises from center of the plant. Excellent background. Shade or semi-shade.
- Clinton Fern. Dryopteris clintoniana. An evergreen, prefering shade or partial shade. Attains 2-3 ft. Likes slightly acid to neutral soil.
- Crested Shield Fern. Dryopteris cristata. Usually found on hummocks in partially shaded bogs. 1-3 ft., the sterile fronds evergreen.
- Evergreen Woodfern. Dryopteris marginalis. Leathery, evergreen, dark blue-green. Deep shade, likes loose stones in the soil. 2 ft. tall. Indoor boxes.
- Interrupted Fern. Osmunda claytoniana. One of our large native ferns, often confused with cinnamon fern. Spore cases occur along center of fertile fronds, giving interrupted appearance.
- Lady Fern. Athyrium felixfemina. An easy fern to grow, 2-3 ft., partial shade or full shade. Dry or damp soil. Fronds grow in circular tufts from large rootstock.
- Maidenhair Fern. Adiantum pedatum. Slender, wiry stems, topped by delicate, unique fronds, each tiny part like a gingko tree leaf. Likes rotted hardwood leaves, shade.
- Marsh Fern. Dryopteris thelypteris. Medium-sized fern, 10-20 in. Very upright, likes moist meadow lands.
- New York Fern. Dryopteris noveboracensis. Medium size, noticeable tapering at both ends of the fronds. Prefers shade, but will grow in sun, 1-2 ft. tall. Damp or dry sites.
- Ostrich Fern. Pteretis nodulosa. Tall, plume-like fronds in almost a perfect circle. Does very well under cultivation, loves lawns under tall trees.

- Polypody Fern. Polypodium vulgare. A small evergreen fern, used in indoor dishes. 3-6 in. Shade. Forms mats on rocks.
- Purple Cliff Brake. Pellaea atropurpurea. Leathery-leaved, long, slender, blue-green fronds. Prefers rock niches, especially limestone. Evergreen, at its best in winter. 4-10 in. long. Pinnules heart-shaped at base.
- Rattlesnake Fern. Botrychium virginianum. Occurs in dry, open woods. Triangular fronds, finely cut, delicate. 1-2 ft. tall.
- Royal Fern. Osmunda regalis. Either moist or dry sites, sun or shade, but best grown in partial shade, where some dampness. Graceful, wide spreading, 2-3 ft. tall.
  - Sensitive Fern. Onoclea sensibilis. One of the easiest to grow, good cover for bare spots, 8-16 in., spreads rapidly.
  - Spinulose Fern. Dryopteris spinulose. Medium size. Extensively used with cut flowers. Shade to partial shade.
  - Spleenwort, Ebony. Asplenium platyneuron. Shaded rocks, especially limestone. Excellent for indoor dishes. Evergreen sterile fronds, 4-8 inches. Sun or shade.
- Spleenwort, Maidenhair. Asplenium trichomanes. Slender fronds, perhaps most dainty of all ferns, 3-6 inches. Needs some shade, prefers rock niches,
- especially limestone. Good dish plant if kept moist.
  - Ternate Grape Fern. Botrychium obliquum. A small meadow fern, likes damp to drier sites, has triangular fronds with a conspicuous fertile frond erect from center. 6-15 in.
  - Walking Fern. Camptosorus rhizophyllus. Has a fascinating way of producing new plants by growing from the leaf tips. Some shade, prefers limestone rocks. 4-12 in. We send small piece of limestone with each plant, place under roots.
  - Woodsia, Common, Blunt-Lobed Woodsia. Woodsia obtusa. Bright sun to partial shade. Usually occurs on rocks. 6-20 in.

#### SHERWOOD GARDENERS

A new, yet old, gardener, is gradually taking over the complex task of soil conditioning. That gardener is the earthworm. In nature, no one has to fertilize the woods or meadows. The task is done, in most undisturbed soil, by the earthworm.

Earthworms digest soil, and plant and animal remains, then eject pulverized castings which provide highly nutritious minerals, vitamins and food substances. These castings are in a soluble form, ready for plants to absorb and digest. Earthworms also aerate the soil; they maintain a crumbled, soft soil texture which absorbs rain yet drains off surplus moisture.

Experiments covering many years have proven that specially bred garden earthworms are superior to most fertilizers. This breed does not migrate beyond a two-foot radius; castings are deposited in burrows, not on top of the soil out of reach of plant roots; the species is a prolific breeder; it tolerates winter and summer weather extremes.

Try a few of our SHERWOOD GARDENER EARTHWORMS around your roses and tomatoe plants. You'll be back for more.

The following quantities (plus many egg capsules) are usually best:

100 S. Gardeners per 4 sq. ft. of vegetable or flower garden

200-300 Gardeners per 3-year-old tree

100 Gardeners per 2 ft. of limb spread of large tree

1,800 - 3,500 Gardeners are sufficient for a perpetual home-grown supply in a small compost pile in an average city yard

Send for SHERWOOD GARDENERS folder which gives further information and full planting directions. Folder accompanies each Gardener order.

### PRICE LIST (f. o. b.)

400	GARDENERS	plus	egg	capsules	\$ 5.00
1,000	GARDENERS	"	"	"	10.00
1,800	GARDENERS	,,,	"	,,	15.00
2,600	GARDENERS	"	>>	"	20.00
3,500	GARDENERS	"	"	22	25.00